

2 AMERICANS LOSE LIVES BY SINKING OF LINER LACONIA

Three Passengers Dead, 3
Others And Six Of
Crew Missing

TWICE TORPEDOED

Experienced Difficulty In
Lowering Boats; There
Was No Panic

BLOCKADE BEATEN

U.S. Steamer Orleans Com-
pletes Trip From New
York To France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—An official message says: "Three of the passengers of the ss. Laconia are dead and three missing. Six of the crew are missing and six are in hospital." The passengers variously estimate the number of persons drowned at from ten to twenty-two, including two Americans.

It is confirmed that two American ladies, who were passengers on board the Laconia, died from exposure in a boat.

The Cunard Company announces that practically all on board the Laconia have been saved. A telegram from New York states that there were twenty Americans in the crew and six American passengers.

The Laconia was torpedoed at 10.50 p.m. on Sunday.

Twice Torpedoed
The Queenstown correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that the Laconia was twice torpedoed, in comparatively calm weather. The ship listed heavily and the boats were lowered with difficulty. There was no panic.

An officer from one of the Dutch steamers, interviewed in London, said that the submarine fired an aerial torpedo and then shells, till the ships stopped. It ordered the crews of the seven vessels into their boats within five minutes, saying that the ships would be sunk because they were in British waters. The crews barely had time to escape.

U.S. Ship Runs Blockade
Paris, February 26.—The American steamer Orleans, from New York, has entered the River Gironde.

Fisher on Inventions Board
New York, February 21.—Sir Edward Carson today told the House of Commons that Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord, had been appointed the head of a Board of Inventions, formed for devising plans for combating the submarines.

Dr. von Helfferich, the Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, has declared that Germany is sure of success, and will let no man nor any other factor, wrest certain success from her grasp.

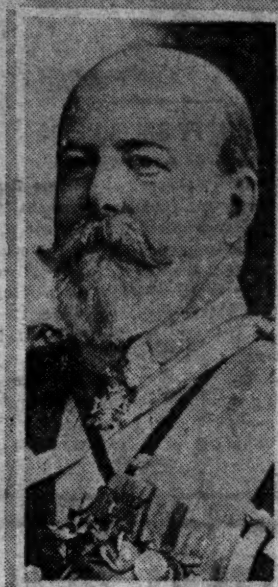
A Berlin communique states that a crowded Italian transport has been sunk in the Mediterranean Sea. Five other vessels have also been sunk by the submarines. These victims include the steamers Oceania, Moven-taux and Aphrodite.—United Press Service.

Thinks Treaty Is Void
Petrograd, February 21.—Although diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany are severed, negotiations are in progress between them concerning the Prussian-American commercial treaty of 1799. Article 23 of this treaty regulates in a manner favorable to Germany the rights of enemy citizens, who are allowed nine months in which to liquidate their affairs and leave the enemy country, with their property.

The United States apparently refers to Article 12, according to which Prussia insisted that neutral ships, although carrying belligerent cargo, should be immune from arrest or sinking.

The Novoye Vremya is of the opinion that, since the commencement of the war, Germany has flagrantly violated Article 12, so that the United States would be right if she declared the treaty void.—Kokugai Westnik Service.

Trepoff's Successor As Russian Premier



PRINCE GOLTZINE

Prince Goltzine, a member of the extremely Conservative group in Russian politics, who has succeeded General Trepoff as Premier of Russia, is said to be in favor of pushing the war vigorously. This is the first time that a Prince has been Premier of Russia.

Strong Program For Concert In Aid Of U.S. Ambulance In France

The announcement of the fall strength of the program for the concert in aid of the American Ambulance Corps to be given at the Lyceum Theater next Monday afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, confirms the impression that it will be an entertainment worthy of Shanghai traditions. Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, who has just joined the International Banking Corporation here, and who has recently served in the American Ambulance Corps in France, will speak of this work. Among the items on the musical program may be mentioned the following:

Mrs. Morse, whose violin playing has charmed those who have been privileged to hear her, has kindly volunteered, and Miss Jouravel, who will need no introduction to the Shanghai music-loving public. Miss Bratland, who has not appeared on the Shanghai concert platform, comes double-starred (to use a phrase of the guide books). Chief Hallstrom, who is a real aboriginal American, will sing and give the war-dances of his people. After the interval Mr. Luigi de Luca, assisted by the full strength of his delightful ballet company, as recently seen on the Lyceum stage, will repeat that most delectable performance. Mrs. Wheelock's energy in providing this entertainment should, and doubtless will, receive the hearty support of this music loving and generous community. Seats may still be had at Moutrie's.

RUMANIANS SUCCESSFUL ON MOLDAVIA FRONTIER

Repulse Strong Reconnaissance;
Break Up German Formations on Sereth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—A Rumanian official communique reports: We repulsed strong reconnaissances made by the enemy on the north-western frontier of Moldavia, inflicting losses on the enemy. We bombarded the enemy's trenches in the region of the Sereth, dispersing the enemy's troops and supply columns.

Peking Club Ejects All Austro-Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 27.—At the annual general meeting of the Peking Club, a resolution was passed, requesting the German and Austrian members not to frequent the Club for the duration of the war.

Commercial Commission From U.S. Reaches Here On Extended Trip Thru China

Business Men of Many American Cities and Represent-
ing Many American Interests on Tour of Orient

The big Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Siberia Maru arrived in Shanghai yesterday with a notable party of American business men aboard. These include the members of the American Commercial Commission to China, who are paying a call in return for that paid by the Chinese Commercial Commission to America several years ago.

The party expects to leave Shanghai tomorrow for Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Seoul and other commercial centers. Among those in the commission are:

Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, North Carolina, representing the Southern Commercial Congress.

Julius O. Frank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

F. P. Neal, Chairman of Board South-West National Bank of Commerce, representing Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

F. A. Landeck, representing Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

Mrs. H. M. Johnston, representing Muncie (Ind.) National Institute (Educational).

J. E. La Dow, Mansfield, Ohio, representing Ohio State Manufacturers Association.

David S. Rose, General Counsel and representing Chinese-American Products Exchange Co.

It will be remembered that former Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee paid an extensive visit to China a year or so ago. He now returns as counsel for and representing the Chinese-American Products Exchange Co. Since leaving China he has been an evangelist of American opportunities in China, addressing commercial bodies throughout the United States. Among the cities he has visited and in which he has spoken on this subject may be mentioned Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Muncie, Baltimore, Norfolk, Raleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Nashville.

At Norfolk Mr. Rose addressed the Southern Commercial Congress. He said last night that Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister for China at Washington, addressed the same gathering. "And it will interest you to know," he said, "that out of 110 speakers, at that congress, including 16 Governors of States, the brilliant young Minister from China was popularly credited with having outdone them all. He has a magnetic personality and is an orator of no mean order; and, in addition to this he knows whereof he speaks."

Wu Ting-fang to Quit If China Joins Allies

Says Ost. Lloyd; His Deputy Has
Resigned, Resenting Party
Agents' Scheming

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, February 28.—The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Liu Chi-sin, has resigned. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Wu Ting-fang, has declared that he will also resign if China joins the Entente.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, the Allied Ministers held a conference at the French Legation, yesterday, when they fully agreed with a revision of the Chinese Customs taxes.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, will leave Tokio for Peking on March 10.

Wang Ta-hsieh, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, has been appointed Special Envoy to Japan, to present the highest decoration of the Chinese Republic to the Mikado.

Vice-Minister Resigns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 28.—It is understood that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs has expressed a wish to resign. According to newspaper reports, his wish is due to the efforts of certain parties to use the Vice-Minister as a tool, in order to force the resignation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Bogus Police Seize Money While Searching Passersby for Pistols

Taking Advantage of Police
Orders, Bandits Hold Up
The Innocent

You can't beat the Chinese hold-up man for ingenuity. The police have been making it rather uncomfortable for him lately by organizing surprise hold-ups of their own. They suddenly turn out every available man, put guards on the bridges and search everyone who comes up, silks or rags.

This process served its purpose well. More than one gentleman of peaceful outward appearance has been found in possession of a Browning and often of stolen goods and has paid the penalty the next day in the Mixed Court.

The trouble is that this has given a new idea to the bad men themselves. In Shina district, yesterday evening, a gang of them went through the same process. "Stand!" was the challenge to every Chinese who came along the comparatively quiet thoroughfare of Chungking Road. "We are policemen searching for arms."

Poor people were allowed to pass without their few coins being annexed, which served to allay suspicion. Soon, however, the gang chanced on a gentleman with \$40—and he hasn't got it now.

Argentina Proposes S.A. States Mediate

Opens Negotiations With Other
Republics for Joint Offer To
Start Peace Move

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, February 26.—It is reported that Argentina has initiated negotiations between the Latin-American republics, with a view to their jointly offering mediation.

E. BERTHET LOSES ARM BUT WINS TWO MEDALS

Further news was received yesterday concerning Mr. Edouard Berthet, who recently had his right arm amputated. In a letter to his brother here, dated January 14, he says: "I am going to give you some rather bad news of myself. I was wounded on December 30, in the right arm, and had it amputated on January 2, so you see I am going to be only one armed now. I am still rather bad, but hope to be all right in a month's time. You will no doubt be glad to hear that I have two medals. I am expecting Rene to come and see me in a few days time." The letter, written with the left hand, was well written.

Will Maintain Greek
Blockade Till Safety
Of Sarraïl Is Certain

Ally, However, Pass Grain
Cargoes Through to Relieve
Pressing Necessities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Allies are permitting certain cargoes of grain to enter Greek ports, in order to relieve the more pressing necessities of the Greek people, but the blockade will not be raised until General Sarraïl's flank is completely secure.

ADMIRAL SIR C. MADDEN IS BEATTY'S LIEUTENANT

Admiral Sir William Pakenham
In Command of British
Battle Cruiser Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—Photographs published show that Admiral Sir Charles Madden is Second-in-Command of the Grand Fleet, while Admiral Sir William Pakenham commands the Battle Cruiser Fleet.

JEN KO-CHENG IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Peking, February 28.—Jen Ko-cheng, the Governor of Yunnan, has arrived in Peking and has had audiences with the President and Vice-President.

The Weather

Very cloudy and hazy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 38.1 and the minimum 32.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.9 and 43.5.

German Consuls in U. S. Sentenced for Conspiracy



FRANZ VON BOFF & ECKHARDT VON SCHAICK

Franz von Bopp, German Consul-General, and Eckhardt von Schaick, Vice-Consul-General, have been convicted by a jury in San Francisco and sentenced for having conspired to violate American neutrality and conspiracy to restrain international trade. Several other persons who participated in the conspiracies were also convicted. It is probable that appeals will be taken.

5,280,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO BRITISH WAR LOAN

Converted Treasury Bills Re-
presented £130,000,000; Flo-
tation Cost £75,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—Mr. A. Bonar Law informed the House of Commons that the Treasury Bills converted amounted to £130,000,000. He pointed out that the number of subscribers was approximately 5,280,000, and emphasized that, while the German loans successively decreased, the British increased.

The cost of floating the loan, including advertising, was only £75,000. Its success was due to the patriotism of the people and was evidence of the will and financial ability of the country to win the war.

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Lu Chung yu Denies Rumor of Plot For Manchu Restoration

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, February 28.—In view of reports which have appeared in Japanese newspapers that Lu Chung-yu, the late Minister to Japan, is at present visiting Japan, on a secret mission, in connection with the restoration of the Manchus, Lu Chung-yu has sent a letter to Parliament, for publication, in which he strongly denies the rumor. He says that his present trip has been undertaken for reasons of health and also in connection with the Bank of Communications loan.

WILSON ASKS FOR AUTHORISATION OF ARMED NEUTRALITY

Is Promised Bill to Allow
Arming of Ships; Credit
Of G.\$100,000,000

'FRIEND OF PEACE'

'I Do Not Contemplate
War,' He Tells Congress;
Must Defend Rights

TAFT FOR ACTION

Joins in Protest Against
'Waiting for Murder Of
More Americans'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 26.—Before Congress, today, President Wilson asked for authority to establish "armed neutrality." He stated that the Government had made full plans to protect American ships in the German war-zone and pointed out that, while he desired peace, there was something greater than peace, namely, the protection of the rights of an American and the upholding of the rights of American ships to sail the seas unmolested.

The President weightily and outspokenly reviewed the submarine situation. He feared that none of the neutrals asked to co-operate, to prevent the depredations of submarines, thought it wise to join in common action.

Assisting Germany's Aim

American commerce is suffering more in apprehension than in fact, because ships are timidly keeping to home ports. He dwelt on the very serious and growing congestion arising from this state of affairs, which, in itself, might presently accomplish the German aim.

He characterized the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law as disclosing a ruthlessness of method deserving great condemnation and laid stress on the indications and expressions of purpose made by the German press and the German authorities, which increased the impression that, in future, the sparing of American ships and American people was likely to be due more to unexpected discretion and restraint on the part of German submarine commanders and of fortunate circumstances than to the carrying out of instructions.

Unpreparedness is imprudent

"It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with very grave dangers. The necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are to defend our elementary rights as a neutral. It would, therefore, be most imprudent to be unprepared."

"I wish to feel that I have the authority of Congress behind me in whatever it may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace. I do not contemplate war, or the steps leading to war. I merely request authority to safeguard the rights of the American people."

"I am anxious to live in peace. War is only possible through the wilful acts of others. The American people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

Asks Arming of Ships
President Wilson then requested Congress to authorize the supply to merchant ships of arms for defensive purposes and also adequate means of protection, including insurance against war risks.

After President Wilson's speech, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce a Bill granting President Wilson power to arm American ships and other necessary authority, including a credit.

President Wilson's speech foreshadowed that his action will probably be a declaration of armed neutrality. A Bill introduced into the House of Representatives provides

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata M. Mar. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Mar. 13
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela M. Mar. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru M. Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia M. Mar. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru M. Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyakami M. Mar. 23

for a special bond issue for \$100,000,000.

Call for Immediate Action

The Hon. W. H. Taft, the Hon. J. H. Choate and numerous other prominent Americans have issued a manifesto, stating that the majority of Americans who favor action are maintaining silence because they do not wish to embarrass President Wilson and, therefore, a small number of pacifists are creating a wrong impression regarding the spirit of the nation. They urge Americans to join the movement for immediate action, instead of waiting for the murder of more Americans before going to war.

HAIG GAINS TWO MILES ON ELEVEN MILE FRONT

Suggestion Is Germans Seeking Delay to Prepare Blow Before Allies Start

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our advance has been maintained. It extends over a front of eleven miles, from eastward of Gueudecourt to southward of Gommecourt and to a depth of two miles. We occupy the Butte de Warlencourt and the villages of Warlencourt, Eaucourt, Pys and Miraumont and have reached the outskirts of Le Barque, Ires and Puisieux-au-Mont.

We repulsed with loss an attack made on a British post southward of the Somme. We made successful raids in the neighborhood of Arras, Monchy-au-Bois and Lens.

The retreat of the enemy in the region of the Ancre is the most considerable since the battle of the Marne. It is undoubtedly the result of the continuous pressure maintained by the British, but military experts, though they rejoice at the bloodless capture of some of the strongest German fortresses, warn against exaggerating the significance of the German movement, which has been so well-timed with regard to the weather that it is enabling them to remove their guns and escape without great loss from positions threatened with envelopment by the British, while possibly causing a revision of plans for the Allied offensive.

Some critics think that the Germans, who are reported to have secured more troops as the result of compulsory civilian service and the enslavement of subject populations, are aiming to secure delay for the delivery of a stroke, anticipating the offensive of the Allies.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: Numerous advances were made by the British, between Ypres and the Somme. Only one reached our trenches, eastward of Arras. Our counter-attack drove the enemy out.

Activity on the eastern front has increased with the decreasing cold.

Paris, February 27.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: We raided the German lines, south-east of Vailly and brought back some prisoners. There were patrol encounters in the region of Bezonvaux and the Vosges.

News Brevities

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., agents for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., of Toronto, Canada, have sent out a very handsome calendar for 1917. It carries with it, in colors, a commercial and strategic map of the British Empire, bringing in the whole world, which is especially valuable at this time, showing naval stations and fortified points, trade routes, railways, etc.

The name of the well-known firm of Andrews, von Fischer & George has been changed to that of Andrews and George.

The authorities of the Imperial University of Tokyo have decided to inaugurate a department for the study of journalism in the College of Literature. This new course of study will be started at the beginning of the new school year in September. This will be the first course of study in journalism in any of the Imperial Universities in Japan. Waseda and Kelo have had courses in journalism for several years.

Mr. Tetsuaburo Tsuzuki, a Japanese aviator, has agreed to serve in the Russian army. He will shortly come up to Tokyo, says the Japan Advertiser, and leave Tokyo on March 20 for Russia, where he will be attached to the second army corps of the Russian army.

The Charity Organisation Society, on behalf of the King's Daughters' Society, recently asked the Council for a continuation of the grant to enable them to carry on the work of the investigating and employment bureau. Today's Gazette announces that a grant of £15,000 will be included in the Budget for this year.

Order Arrested Irish Plotters Into Exile

Chief Secretary Won't Allow Them Trial; He Accepts Full Responsibility

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 26.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M.P. for East Mayo, Mr. H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that twenty-eight persons had been arrested in Ireland, under the Defence of the Realm Act, on the suspicion that they were acting prejudicially to public safety. He did not propose to put them on trial, but they had been prohibited from residing in Ireland.

Mr. Dillon then moved an adjournment of the House on the matter.

Mr. Duke said that the great majority of the 28 men arrested were made prisoners during the late rebellion. Since their release, they have busied themselves in reviving the conspiracy.

He declared that it was not advisable for him to enter into details, but he, the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and General Sir Bryan Mahon, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, accepted responsibility for what had been done.

Obituary

Mr. S. H. Lum

The Chinese educational world has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. S. H. Lum, Principal of the Nanyang Railway and Mining College, on February 27, at his residence in Chapel.

Mr. Lum founded the College five years ago and had developed it into a well-known technical institution. Two classes of civil engineers have been graduated during the five years. The late principal devoted his whole time and energy to his work, and had exerted himself so laboriously that his health failed last autumn, and he gave his position to Mr. W. S. Chow, the present principal of that college.

Mr. Lum planned to make a trip to America to recuperate his health and at the same time to study the industrial and commercial systems in vogue there. His failing health rendered this impossible.

The funeral will take place at the West Gate on March 3rd. The whole body of students and the faculty will attend. In order to express their gratitude and respect for the late principal, it is proposed at the college that a brass shield should be placed in memory of his brilliant services.

JUDGE CHOU RESIGNS

Succeeded by Hsiung Hsi-ling In Administrative Court

Ostasiatische Lloyd Peking, February 28.—The resignation of Chou Shu-mu, Chief Judge of the Administrative Court, has been accepted by a Mandate of the President and Hsiung Hsi-ling has been appointed Chief Judge.

BRITISH BREAD RULES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, notifies that bread must be sold in loaves of one pound, or an even number of pounds, must be twelve hours old, must not be exchanged for old previously sold and must not contain currants, sultanas, milk or sugar. Inspectors are authorised to weigh on premises, or in the course of delivery. Rolls must weigh two ounces.

PRESS PEKING FOR FUNDS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 27.—Tang Chiyao, the Tuchun of Yunnan, having failed to obtain all the money he wants from the Central Government, now requests permission to issue a provincial loan for upwards of two million dollars. The Cabinet is considering the matter.

A request for funds has also come from the Garrison Commissioner of the Szechuen frontier, which the Government proposes to convert into a special administrative area. The Commissioner requests an appropriation of \$700,000 for military expenditure. The Government will probably comply with his request.

WHEN "THE END OF THE WORLD" TAKES PLACE, WE ARE GOING TO SEE SCENES OF FIRE, THE RISING OF THE SEA OVER THE EARTH, THE FLOODING OUT OF THE MINE, AND WIPING OUT OF ALL THE HANDIWORK OF MAN, AND THE TERROR WHICH SPREADS LIKE LIGHTNING THROUGH THE PANIC-STRIKEN POPULATIONS—

But we are not going to die!

Adm.

Gen. Cadorna Takes a Flight



This is the latest photograph of General Count Cadorna (standing), commander-in-chief of the Italian armies. It shows him in an Italian military aeroplane about to make a flight over the Austrian lines. General Cadorna is the first high officer on either side to thus risk his life. Much is expected of the Italians in the next general Allied offensive, said to have been agreed upon at the recent conference at Rome.

Patriotic League Of Britons

The fifteen hundred members of the Shanghai branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas are very well satisfied with the work of their officials and committee and reasonably so, judging from the reports submitted at the annual meeting last night, at the Cathedral School.

Sir E. D. H. Fraser, British Consul-General, was in the chair, supported by Messrs. G. Lanning (secretary), C. M. Bain, A. G. Mossop, R. N. Truman, E. Jenner Hogg, H. G. Simms, John Prentice, S. J. Deeks, K. D. Stewart, Capt. L. D'Oliveira, Dr. J. W. Ross and others.

The secretary read the second annual report, which announced:

"It may with confidence be asserted that the keynote of patriotic generosity struck at the great public meeting of Britons at the Town Hall on February 9, 1915, has been maintained at concert pitch ever since.

Not only will the League's own records prove this, but the same is seen in the liberal support accorded to every deserving cause that has been brought before the community.

"The hon. secretary specially wishes to call attention to the support which the funds have received from resident Sikhs, with some of whom he has had interesting correspondence.

"Over and above its own objects, the committee has had the pleasure of aiding in the collection of funds for other purposes. In June last, it was instrumental in gathering together a most representative committee, which worked on behalf of Belgian children to such effect that a total of £3,089.19.1d. was sent to the Belgian authorities and warmly acknowledged. In October, a special effort was made on behalf of the Red Cross Society and this resulted in an addition of £1,500 to their funds.

"In November, there came a call from home to the local branch of our Navy League, on behalf of the dependents of those of our sailors who have lost their lives during the war. A joint meeting of the committees of the Patriotic and Navy Leagues was held, at which it was decided to form a special committee of shipping representatives, to deal with this matter and Messrs. J. Johnstone, Mackay, and Richards were elected as a nucleus, with Sir Everard Fraser as president, the money raised to be devoted to the support and education of sailors' orphans. This committee is now engaged in the work of collection, an anonymous gift of £500 forming their nest egg.

"The League continues to grow. In September last, the number of branches had reached a total of over 150 and there have been others since. As our treasurer's account shows, our own contribution during the

Holland Will Intern Stranded Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Flushing, February 25.—The German submarine U-30, which stranded on the island of Walcheren, will be disarmed and interned.

ITALIAN AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 26.—An official communiqué reports: We drove back and dispersed enemy detachments, south-eastward of Gorizia. Two of our air-ships successfully dropped 2½ tons of high-explosives on the railway-station at Rifembegia and an aviation-ground in progress northward of Trieste.

THE OPIUM DEAL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 28.—Shortly after the opening of the Senate, yesterday, it was announced that the Premier and Minister of Finance were unable to attend, to answer questions in connection with the opium deal, as arranged, but they offered again to send delegates. This immediately aroused the indignation of a number of the members, who insisted that members of the Cabinet must attend in person when delegates failed to satisfy the House. Finally, it was decided to again request the Premier to fix a date when he would attend the Senate.

Y.M.C.A. Entertainment

As a follow-up to the recent membership campaign, the Y.M.C.A. authorities are giving a series of entertainments, with the special object of getting the members of the various recruiting teams better acquainted with one another. Yesterday evening, it was the turn of the Mercury and Uranus men to be the guests of honor and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Mr. P. K. Chu, one of the instructors of the Chinese Students Federation, was chairman and opened the proceedings with an address on the relation of the Association to the young men of Shanghai. He was followed by the star turn of the evening—selections by Mr. Wong on an instrument the Chinese name of which, literally translated, means "balloon-shaped guitar." Mr. Wong charmed the company with the beautiful music he produced.

Mr. Liu Yung-ling, of the Commercial Press, gave a very humorous address and Mr. K. S. Zee, Y.M.C.A. secretary, spoke on the history and objects of the Association. The evening closed with a clever play staged by the gymnasium class, under the leadership of Instructor A. H. Swan.

The story was that of a sick man who went to a doctor and was told that it was not medicine he required, but physical exercise and the beneficial results of following this advice were demonstrated. It was a very clever idea of bringing home the value of physical exercise to young men who possibly previously did not know the first thing about it.

MAISON DE MODES

BROADWAY

BROADWAY

Mme. VEPRINZEVA has now arrived from Moscow with the choicest selection of

HATS (Many Beautiful Models)

COSTUME LENGTHS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.

Ever Seen in Shanghai.

She has come specially from Russia to assist Mme. Linoff for 3 months (March, April and May).

Mme. VEPRINZEVA won first prize in the latest competition in designing held under the auspices of the world-famous Stroganovskaia School of Art, Moscow, and will devote her time while here to the elaboration of the dresses most suitable to the individual requirements of Shanghai ladies.

This is a unique opportunity—not to be missed by those who would be fashionably gowned.



The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 2560

Music for Sunday

The Municipal Band program at the Town Hall, on Sunday next, at 4.30 p.m., will be as follows:—

1. Overture—"The Caliph of Bagdad".....Boieldieu
2. Symphonic Sketch—"In the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
3. Selection—"La Navarraise".....Massenet
4. Suite—"Piemonte".....Sinigaglia
- (a) Over Field and Woods
- (b) In Montibus Sanctis
5. Selection—"The Bohemians".....Puccini

Mr. A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

HAPPY SZECHUEN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, February 28.—There has been a considerable improvement in the condition of the province recently. The troops are happy and contented and the Yunnanese soldiers are busy in the country, suppressing robbers. Manifest amity exists between the Military and the Civil Governors and there is no trouble, except on the Lolo border. Good spring rains have greatly improved the prospects of the wheat and bean harvests, hence the local outlook is good.

Weddings

Yung-Chur

In the Union Church yesterday afternoon the wedding took place of Mr. Bartlett G. Yung, son of Dr. Yung Wing, ex-Minister to Washington and Spain, to Miss Elsie Chur of Honolulu. The Rev. A. P. Parker officiated and Mr. R. C. Young presided at the organ. The bride was dressed in white brocade satin and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Chur, the bride's niece, wore a pale green satin dress trimmed with pink rosettes and pearls. The bridesmaids were Miss Yin Mei-chun of the Y.W.C.A., and Miss Dorcas Chang. The two little flower maidens were Dr. Fong See's daughter Laura and Mr. M. Y. Chung's daughter Way Li. Mr. Fong Zane acted as best man.

The gifts from friends were numerous. In the evening a banquet was held in Chun Kiang Leu at which toasts to the health of the bride and bridegroom were drunk. The honeymoon will be passed in Hongkong and Canton.

RUSSIANS BEAT TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: In the region of Smorgon, the enemy discharged eight gas-waves in seven hours. We repulsed a Turkish attack, northwards of Sivas-sky.

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BRITISH WIFE FOR PRINCE OF WALES

A Decision the Nation Would Applaud But Matter Yet Undecided

SOME POSSIBLE CONSORTS
Desire Growing in England To Get Rid For Ever Of Foreign Influences

London, January 20.—Though there is little likelihood of a marriage being arranged for the Prince of Wales before the war is over, much speculation has gone on concerning the matrimonial intentions of the Heir Apparent.

Before Europe was set ablaze several now enemy royalties were mentioned as possible brides, but as these are naturally altogether out of the question further reference to them is unnecessary. It has been understood that the King and Queen have disliked public speculation about their eldest son's marriage, regarding such gossip in the light of an intrusion upon private family affairs, as undoubtedly the subject was before His Royal Highness reached manhood. But the heir to the Throne being now of marriageable age—he will be three-and-twenty in June—the matter becomes one of national importance.

Some Allied Princesses

Last June, Princess Yolanda of Italy, the eldest of King Victor Emmanuel's children, was alluded to as a possible bride for our future Sovereign, but it is more than likely that such a match had not even been considered.

A union has also been suggested between the Tsar's eldest daughter (the Grand Duchess Olga) and the Prince of Wales. (The Tsar is first cousin to the King and the Tsarina is nearly related to our Royal House, being the youngest daughter of the beloved Princess Alice, and another first cousin of King George's.)

A Danish Princess

Nor would a marriage with Princess Margaret of Denmark, a favorite niece of Queen Alexandra, be outside the possibilities. Lately Princess Margaret (daughter of Prince Waldemar by his marriage to the late Princess Marie of Orleans, one of the cleverest princesses in Europe) has since the war frequently visited Queen Alexandra, and this gave rise to veiled hints that she might be a possible bride for the Prince of Wales.

But the match which would give the most complete satisfaction throughout the country would be one with an English bride.

An English Queen

The entire nation would like to see another British Princess of Wales at the Court of St. James. We had one in our present Queen, and the war has strengthened the national desire that the next Queen-Consort should not be chosen from a foreign Court. A small (and fortunately rapidly diminishing) section of the community which almost believes in the divine right of sovereigns would receive with something like dismay the idea of the Prince of Wales choosing a wife from among his father's subjects. But why should not the custom which prevailed up to Tudor days obtain again?

The tradition of excluding from the English Court a Princess of Wales or a Queen Consort of English birth may be said to have started with the Stuarts, who all went abroad for wives or husbands.

The Guelphs Also

George I and his wife—his cousin Sophia, only daughter of the Duke of Brunswick—had parted when he

succeeded to the British Throne. George II found a wife in Wilhelmina, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. His son, the unfortunate Frederick, Prince of Wales, had a German wife, Augusta, daughter of Frederick II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Frederick's son, George III, followed their example and chose a German bride, Princess Charlotte, daughter of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. George IV married his cousin, Caroline, daughter of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, a lady who caused endless trouble here. William IV chose for wife the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen's eldest daughter. And Queen Victoria's consort was a Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

An All-British Throne

No wonder there is an increasing desire to get rid for ever of foreign influences. Only shall we be perfectly safe from this in the event of the Heir Apparent taking unto himself a British wife, and if he should do so "the last murmur of disaffection," to quote that Pepys of today, Mr. George Russell, "will be drowned in the thundering chorus of national rejoicing."

The number of suitable foreign princesses is very limited, but if the Prince sought for a bride at home he would have by no means a circumscribed choice, and whoever the happy girl might be she would receive the heartfelt congratulations of the whole kingdom.

GERMANS DISABLE SHIPS IN CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA

Governor-General Cables To Washington Telling of Action in Seizing Vessels

Manila, Feb. 7.—With the exception of the Weigand, the smallest German steamer to seek refuge in the Philippines when war was declared in 1914, all of the interned steamers at Cebu and Zamboanga have been rendered useless until extensive repairs have been made according to telegrams received yesterday by Collector Stanley of the bureau of customs, telling of the seizure of the vessels by the insular authorities.

In Zamboanga the Dorvel, Borneo and Marudu were seized, but all were found to have their machinery put out of commission. In Cebu the Prinzess Alice was found with her main steam valve missing and with other vital parts of her machinery missing, while the Tsingtao was found with her whole internal mechanism put out of commission by the officers and crews who foresaw the dire results of a break with the United States. The Weigand, which was also lying interned at Cebu, was the only ship seized yesterday in which the machinery was in good condition, and this is attributed to the fact that she is so small that she would be of practically no use in foreign trade.

The damage on these vessels, it is stated, is no greater than that wrought upon the boats in Manila, and navy experts say that so completely was the work of destruction carried on by the German crews that every ship can be put into commission within a few weeks, if developments are such as to warrant the government in taking the step. If not, the loss occasioned by the action of the crews will have to be borne by the owners of the vessels themselves, who will find that their trouble has all been for nothing.

According to statements made by the officers of the ships in the bay, the first word to come to them of the impending crisis was received in code cable from Hoboken, New Jersey, which advised them to dismantle and destroy the working parts of their vessels immediately. The message referred to reached here on February 1, say the officers, but the actual work of destruction was postponed in practically every instance until Saturday, February 3, when the first cables reached the local press telling of the impending rupture of relations.

All of the German ships in the islands are now under government

With The British in Balkans



Every effort has been made by the Allies to thoroughly equip General Sarrajl's forces at Salonica with large numbers of field guns. This picture shows one of the British field guns in the Balkans, which soon may be in action in the offensive said to have been agreed upon at the Allied Rome conference.

FRENCH AIRPLANE OF GREAT SPEED

American Aviator Speaks Of New Machine, Faster Than Any Now in Use

"The French have a new aeroplane far faster and better in every respect than any aeroplane used by the Germans," said Sergt. Richard Rockwell on this arrival in New York recently. Sergt. Rockwell is a cousin of Kiffin Rockwell who recently was killed in action. For the past year he has been flying along the Somme and Verdun fronts in the famous M-124 escadrille.

"The new French machine is a biplane with a solid fuselage and long tail," he added. "Two 110 horsepower revolving motors furnish the power for the single propeller located in front. I am not permitted to tell its speed, but I can say that it is by far the fastest machine ever used by any country."

"The aeroplane used in the escadrilles can clip a clean 125 miles an hour, but this new machine is so fast that it passes those machines as if they were going in the opposite direction."

"The district of the front covered by the escadrille with which I worked is over low lying swampy ground. For the past few months continual fogs rising from the marshes have made any air activity extremely precarious to wait for more propitious weather, and, believe me, there is nothing so tedious as inaction. When fine days did come both sides would make sorties in the air, frequently getting into aerial battles, usually disastrous for the enemy, as our machines are usually superior both in number and speed."

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PARIS HAVING COLDEST WEATHER IN 3 WINTERS

Most Severe Spell Comes At Time Of Coal Famine—Seine Swollen, Flooding Banks

Paris, January 24, via London, January 26.—The coldest weather Paris has experienced in three winters of war has just come when the lack of coal is most acute owing to the swollen condition of the Seine for the last few weeks. The river has flooded the banks and docks, swept over the locks and paralysed canal boat traffic.

The weather is colder than ever today, with no abatement in sight, says the weather bureau, but the Seine having fallen to nearly normal level, permitting river traffic, the authorities expect greatly to increase the city's available coal supply.

The first demonstration for coal occurred yesterday. Workers having no coal in their homes paraded through the city, passing the Place de l'Opera. The police were passive, as the paraders were orderly.

Minister Clavelle, of the Department of Public Works, has ordered increased supplies of coal delivered to the city, commencing today. The reserve supply will be drawn on if the receipts do not exceed the normal.

Responding to the demand of various deputies, Minister of Transportation Herriot has announced that he will answer all questions concerning the means taken to bring coal to Paris in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday.

Jean Herbet, writing in The Echo de Paris, says:

"There are two ways of preparing people for a shock. One is to keep saying: 'This will amount to nothing.' The other is: 'Sit tight and hold fast.' We prefer the second, as it is more honest and advantageous. By informing the public we make them collaborators. By hiding things from people we make them revolt. During a difficult period it does not inspire confidence to resort to deceptions. To inspire confidence there is nothing like the truth."

The Paris Mid-Assests: "The coal crisis appeared yesterday as a ministerial crisis. And it will appear more so tomorrow. Really though, the causes why we lack coal have little connection with ministers."

VILLA IS REPORTED ON WAY TO JAPAN

Rumor Says Mexican Bandit Sailed Four Days Ago—Story Unconfirmed

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—It is reported that General Villa, leader of the Mexican bandits, sailed four days ago for Japan, although the telegram is lacking confirmation. New York, Feb. 20.—Although there is a rumor that General Villa, Mexican bandit leader, is on his way to Japan, it is given little credence here.—Asahi.

PRINCETON IS FOR TRAINING

503 Students Vote for Preparedness And Only 92 Against It

The undergraduates of Princeton University declared themselves to be overwhelmingly in favor of universal

military training in a straw ballot taken on the campus last month. 503 students voted for it and 92 against it. The vote was taken at the request of S. George Hewitt Myers, Secretary of the Army League of the United States, and is intended to offset the testimony recently given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by a delegation supposedly representative of various colleges and universities, that the undergraduates of the country were opposed to such training.

Princeton had one of the largest delegations of any of the colleges at the military training camps last summer, and many of the undergraduates are members of the local militia. President John Grier Hibben, who has declared himself in favor of greater preparedness on many previous occasions, expressed his pleasure at the result of today's vote and sent a telegram to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs setting forth Princeton's position.

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The Effects of Opiates.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Political And Social Evolution In Europe

A Political and Social History of Modern Europe. By Carlton J. H. Hayes. In two volumes, with maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. Vol. I, \$2. Vol. II, \$2.25. (gold)

Here is a history of European affairs that will satisfy the reader whose time cannot be devoted entirely to the subject; a history that the busy man or woman will appreciate as setting before them in not too brief a form the social and political progress of transatlantic nations since the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The question may be raised as to why such a history should begin with 1500. There are several reasons for choosing that date, and all of them are good ones. For countless centuries the development of the human race had been marked by ages, rather than years, and there were never such startling revolutions in human existence as those which ushered in the sixteenth century. Let us consider the civilized world of 1400; it presented no very great changes from the customs current during the time of the Roman emperors. Lands beyond the narrow confines of Europe, the north coast of Africa, and the western part of Asia were more a matter of fable than fact. Persia, India, and China were mere vague realms of fancy among the masses, and the writings of Marco Polo were only known to scholars. But the year 1500 found civilization reaching out across the sea to the newly discovered Americas, and the succeeding 400 years have been crowded with events that mark the progress of the human race in every direction. Commerce and territorial aggrandizement became the great desiderata of kings rather than mere petty feudal strife, and to build empires necessitated the formation of compact nationalities. Wherefore we behold a new element entering upon civilization—the building of the political State.

None of the great European nations existed as we know them today. Perhaps England alone has been the most immutable of any of them, but even then Scotland was a kingdom by itself. For the most part the Continent consisted of a mass of weak, petty States—duchies, principalities, kingdoms—hardly more extensive than a New Jersey country, and city-states. In some cases these various small divisions acknowledged a common King, or, as in the case of the Holy Roman Empire, an Emperor. But there was no conscious nationalism, and in a journey of fifty miles the traveler might be subjected to the imposts of three or four customs officers in his passage of as many frontiers. But with the growth of nationalism the erection of the political State on the Continent began in earnest. At first these were inclined to become federated for such natural reasons as kindred language or thriving trade. Later, however, conquests were a strong factor and made arbitrary boundaries, regardless of the nationalities of the peoples brought under a single Government. Indeed, conquest delivered whole nations into the hands of a foreign King as late as our own century, as may be witnessed by the manipulations of the Congress of Vienna in 1815; and there is not a Frenchman but is fighting to undo the work of the Treaty of Frankfurt, when, in 1871, Alsace and Lorraine became German provinces.

Another turning point of the progress of the race is to be found in the sixteenth century—the commercial revolution. It was this far-reaching event that Europeanized the earth; an event that crowded

succeeding centuries with romance and enriched the merchant of London, Antwerp, or Cadiz. These great human activities, together with the Protestant movement, the diffusion of learning, and the beginnings of personal liberties, form a convenient and logical era for the foundation of modern history.

The events in Europe that lead up to the present war are inexorably linked with the past, and fully to understand those of today we must possess a clear knowledge of what has preceded them. Herein will Professor Hayes's work be found to be most invaluable. Written at a time when history is in the making, the author has thrown the spotlight on the important political and social crises, and then traced their continuity of action down to 1914.

Preparation for intelligent research in present-day events necessarily includes a study of the history of each of the belligerent nations in Europe for the last half century or more. We may follow the author in his development of the facts that led to the founding of the German Empire in 1871; at the same time we may see the beginning of the spirit of revenge that France has harbored against the Prussian dynasty for the last forty-five years. We may follow the fortunes (or misfortunes) of the Austrian Hapsburgs, and it occurs to the reader that their trials have not yet ended. Or we may acquaint ourselves with the treaty of 1839, which assured Belgian neutrality, and which proved to be nothing more than a scrap of paper in 1914.

The author's presentation of the social history of the European peoples is particularly well wrought. The Renaissance, the Protestant movement, the new literary freedom, and the beginning of modern natural science were all products of the sixteenth century, and as the growth of civilization has been synchronous with their respective development it is necessary for the student of human affairs to familiarize himself with their foundation and subsequent expansion. The origin and spread of socialism is interestingly set forth and its activities followed down to our own time. The industrial revolution of the nineteenth century—its causes and effects upon the people, particularly in England, where it received its impetus—is a story that finds no equal in the most lurid realms of modern fiction.

The French Revolution, that greatest of all national upheavals, has called forth the skill of historians for over a century, and skillful indeed must the historian be who condenses this great record of human achievement within the compass of a few chapters. Professor Hayes has herein proved himself most capable. Recording only such facts as aided France in delivering herself and humanity from the "old regime," yet the author has sacrificed nothing of the intense interest of this prodigious event. The reader experiences all the delights of listening to a lecturer whose conscientious devotion to fact has not entirely interfered with a keen appreciation of the grim humor which attended the operations of the Revolution.

Throughout the two volumes runs a thread of very human narrative, a spontaneity too generally lacking in works of this nature. The author does not disdain American colloquialisms, nor does he sacrifice any of the dignity of his great subject. As a result we have a history that is thoroughly alive—a history that goes into satisfying details while whetting the appetite for such collateral readings as will be found conveniently suggested at the foot of the various chapters. Professor Hayes has provided a source which, filling the gaps of the average college manual, supplies a valuable medium for enlarging the information of those of maturer thought.

BY SOME OF THE POETS

Books of New Verse in Which The Battle Theme Finds Ready Space

In his new book of verse, "Livelihood" (Macmillan), Wilfred Wilson Gibson shows us without poetic license the poetry that may run with toll. Not fanciful laborers, he shows us, but the plain human sons and daughters of work; and if his vision among them, goes a little further than that of the average looker-on, it still does not outrage possibility. From the long poem "Makeshifts" we quote the few lines telling of buried romance in the life of a laborer who has come to be glad at last of the snugness and placidity of his garret life, alone:

Always mad to draw
The living shape of everything he
saw
He'd had to spend his utmost skill
and strength
Learning a trade to live by, till at
length,
Now he'd the leisure, the old skill
was dead.

Born for a painter as it seemed, instead
He'd spent his life upholstering
furniture.

'Twas natural enough men should
prefer
Upholstery to pictures, and their
ease
To little colored daubs of cows and
'trees.'

He didn't blame them, 'twas no fault
of theirs
That they saw life in terms of easy
chairs.

And Heaven, like that old sinner in
the slush,
A glittering bar upholstered in red
plush.

'Twas strange to look back on it
now, his life
His father, married to a second wife;
And home, no home for him since
'a world' had.

Save when the starry vision made
him blind
To all about him, and he walked
on air

For days together, and without a
care
But as the years passed, seldomer
they came

Those starry, dazzling nights and
days aflame,
And oftener a sudden gloom would
drop

Upon him, drudging all day in the
shop
With his young brother John—John
always gay

Taking things as they came, the easy
way,
Not minding overmuch if things
went wrong

At home, and always humming a new
song
And then she came into his life,
and shook

All heaven about him. He had but
to look
On her to find the stars within his
reach.

But, ere his love had trembled into
speech,
He'd waked one day to know that
not for him

Were those bright living eyes that
turned dreams dim—
To know that while he'd worshipped,
John and she

Had taken to each other easily
...
Rather than a brightly ranging
fancy, an extreme of sophistication
is evident in "Amores" (B. W. Huebner), a collection of poems by
D. H. Lawrence. The love verses in
the book sound generally the erotic
note.

Poems by Elizabeth M. Montague, which have found separate publication in various magazines, are collected into "Southern Songs" as new lyrics issued from the Cameo Press. They reveal poetry in its more tranquil phases as a medium of expression for the fancies and whimsies of quiet hours. "Little Luck," one of the longer poems in the book, tells ingeniously the adventures of a small gray mouse roaming in a house of memories.

From "The Voices of Song" (E. P. Dutton and Co.), a book of miscellaneous poems by James W. Foley, and from the poem "France" in particular, we quote these stanzas from the discourse of the Old Man and the Lad wandering where many little memorial crosses dot a battle site:

"But there are many, many here."
The wondering Lad replied—
"Well I remember in my school
A lad there was who died.
And there were tears on every side—
How could enough tears be
When all beneath these crosses died
As you have told to me?"
"Aye, there were tears, Lad—tears
that came
From hearts, like blood, and wet
Were all the eyes of France, like
mine,
And are, and will be yet
An hundred years." And then he
brushed
The tears away: "Twas chance
I came to weep just then," he said,
"These died for France—for
France."

"But life is sweet," the Lad replied,
"So sweet, and love is, too,
And air is oh, so fine to breathe,
And fields to wander through:
Death is so terrible and cold."

The Old Man shook his head:
"Nay, Lad—Death has no terrors
bold
If 'tis for France," he said.

"Life were not sweet except for
France,
Air were not good for breath,
Fields were not fair to wander
through.

And all of life were death
If France should be no longer
France,
And these who died were glad
That France, mayhap, should still
be France

For you to love, my Lad."

Josephine Preston Peabody's
"Harvest Moon" (Houghton-Mifflin
Company) is a book of verse de-
dicated to the Women of Europe, on
whom has fallen most heavily the
burden of war. The volume begins
with one poem bearing the general
title and closes with another. But
these harvest moons were as far
apart as 1914 and 1916, and be-
tween them happened many things
on battlefields and in women's
hearts. We quote from the final
number:

You that veil the light of the all-
beholding,
Shed white tidings down to the
dooms of longing.

Down to the timeless dark; and the
sunken treasures.
One in the darkness.

Touch and harken—under that
shrouding silver,
Rise and fall, the heart of the sea
and its legions.

All and one; one with the breath of
the deathless,
Rising and falling.

Touch and waken so, to a far here-
after,
Ebb and flow, the deep, and the
dead in their longing:

Till at last, on the hungering face of
the waters,
There shall be Light.

Light of Light, give us to see, for
their sake,
Light of Light, grant them eternal
peace;

And let light perpetual shine upon
them;
Light, everlasting.

The poems in the book by William
Cary Sanger, Jr., "The City of Toll
and Dreams" (Country Life Press),
were written while the author was at
St. Mark's and at Harvard and were
printed in school and college papers.

In them is combined pleasantly with
the spirit of minstrelsy the hope-
fulness of youth. From "A Creed of the
Harbor," the first and best poem in
the book, we quote the opening lines:
I believe in you, great harbor,
And great city;
I believe in your courage,
Your toll,
And your dreams.

Slowly but surely form the City of
Yesterday and Today.
You are building a new and infinitely
wonderful
City of Tomorrow.

I was born at your gates
And have watched and loved you
Through the years:
Your ships and docks, your towering
buildings, your streets black with
humanity.

I have watched the intense and cease-
less struggle
Within your soul
The passionate striving of the forces
of good and evil.

I believe that you shall be victorious,
great harbor and city;
I believe in your Tomorrow.

There is real melody in this poetry
of Denis A. McCarthy, and the new
book of it, "Heart Songs and Home
Songs" (Little, Brown & Co.), will
charm anew the readers of "A Round
of Rimes" and "Voices from Erin."

Mr. McCarthy sings of many things,
including "America First," and does
not neglect to throw in touches of the
old brogue.

BOOKS BY FLYING MEN

Two Volumes Added to the Letters
A Special New Field of War

The aviators active in the great
war in Europe are rapidly creating a
literature addressed to their own
special branch of service. Just added
to this line of publications is "With
the French Flying Corps" (Scribner's),
a little volume prepared by Carroll
Dana Winslow. This author is a
young American who enlisted soon
after the war began. He tells of the
courses which he followed in the
French schools of flying; of his
graduation and of some of his ex-
ploits, including flights over Verdun.

Writing of his first ascension above
the battle sections of Verdun, Mr.
Winslow compares the scene below,
where an attack on Mort Homme
was in progress, to a pan of boiling
water with the steam hanging in a
pall over it. This was from a height
of 3,000 feet, and to observers at that
point the battle was a silent one, the
noise of the motor drowning every
upward-reaching sound of the bom-
bardment. The yellow mist rose to a
great height. Tiny flashes showed
where guns were placed—concealed
from the enemy below.

"High above us," writes our ob-
server, "circled the little Nieuports
on guard to protect us and to prevent
the Fokkers and aviatiks from cross-
ing over our lines. Everywhere were
little white puffs which seemed to
follow the machines about. I watched
them, strangely fascinated and
amused, until my pilot informed me
that these were caused by exploding
shrapnel from the enemy's aircraft
guns. Then I noticed with uneasiness
that the same puffs were also follow-
ing us. My interest in the little white
puffs from that moment assumed
quite a different character."

Mr. Winslow's story of captive
balloons, of circling aerial scouts and
of artillery biplanes gives a vivid idea
of the battle lines of the sky. His
book is illustrated by reproductions of
some of his own extraordinary photo-
graphs from the air.

Another vivid book of war aviation
is "With the Flying Squadron," (Mac-
millan) by Harold Rosher, a posthu-
mous publication. Lieut. Rosher was
in the English service. His book is
made up from letters written by him
between August, 1914, and February,
1915. In the latter month he was
killed by the fall of a repaired machine
on a trial flight. "With the Flying
Squadron" has an introduction by
Arnold Bennett with a full-hearted
appreciation of its author.

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THE STORY OF 'THE GIRL'

Revealing an American Heroine We
Might Look Far to Find

Two instalments of brief jottings
of personal revelation which were
featured in recent issues of the
Atlantic Monthly have been ex-
panded into "The Girl" (Henry Holt &
Co.), a book of imperative interest
and remarkable construction, by
Katherine Keith.

"The Girl" is the book of Marian
Crosby. Even as expanded it runs
barely past 250 generously leaded
pages. There have come to the re-
viewer formidable volumes of fiction
and of autobiography which con-
veyed less of life and temperament
and love. Yet there is here no sem-
blance of connected chapters and
of smoothly running romance. There
are presented, in successions often
abrupt, orderly only in their chrono-
logical sequence, bits of incident,
episode, of emotion, of reflection,
culled ostensibly from the journal of
a girl's memory. The jottings begin
with childhood and extend to the end
of college days.

Marian Crosby is a precocious
child, given to wonderings, fancies
and questions that bother her elders.
She absorbs beliefs from her sur-
roundings—such a belief, for once,
as that there is no heaven, but that
some day after death she must come
back and be hungry like a little boy
has seen on the street. She does
not believe in fairies, exactly, but
she has playmates in her mind, and
in one of these, a character based
on a living man who has become her
childish ideal, is the basic figure of
her later maiden romance.

Challenging a real boy playmate
to the test, on an occasion, Marian
goes without food for a day and
sleeps in a cold boat house all night
to see if she can be driven to steal

for her own comfort. She is full of
speculations and promptings to ad-
venture which make her a difficult
proposition at boarding school.
Nevertheless, there are teachers
whom she idolizes and who yearn
for her. She has particular tenden-
cies for babies, the helpless and the
blind.

It is plain that the love adventure
of such a girl must be a stormy one.
It is so in the book. Temperament
meets temperament, with no bars of
age. But youth is served at least
with sympathy, and because there is
youth also in love and suffering, we
have in our story no fulfillment of
desire. The selfish selfishness of
Marian, in which she refuses to have
her happiness marred by the wretch-
edness of the boy who adores her,
is the crowning abnormality of a
wholly abnormal relation.

Miss Keith's story is held up as
revealing "the development of an
American girl of today." Its scenes
certainly are American. Its heroine
should be at least the hundredth
in removal from the types of daily
vision—and we should really expect
to look much further before finding
her.

CHIMES CALL HIM BACK

Mission chimes under a girl's
hand in California ring out "Will ye
na come back again?" And Donald
Brodie drunkard, hobo and prodigal
son, is not too far on destruction's
way to listen and heed. He comes
back to steadiness and worth just
in time to give a redeeming hand
to another runaway son, and to the two
come love and happiness shared by
the girl-at the chimes.

This, in brief, is the story in "The
Call of the Bells" (Menzies Publish-
ing Company, New York), a novel
of St. Louis and the Golden West
by Edmund Mitchell. Stirring in-
cidents and a climax through a
strike in a big San Francisco iron
mill. The tale is as crude as the ore,
but has the quality of holding in-
terest.

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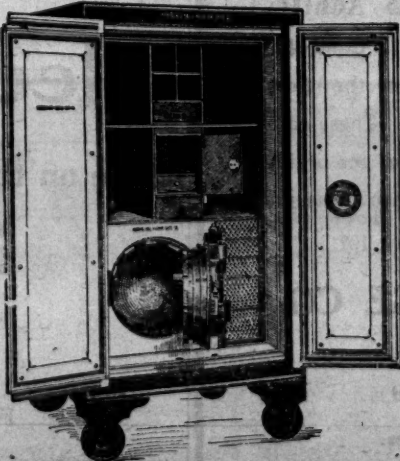


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HONGKONG CHAMPIONS IS WON BY TRIUMPH

Former Kiangwan Pony, Under New Owner, Mr. Ezra, Defeats Sandy

Reuter's Cable Service to The China Press
Hongkong, February 28.—Silver Streak, the winner of the Derby, was scratched for the Champions, which was won by Mr. Ezra's Triumph (owner up), formerly the property of Mr. Z. L. one of the Kiangwan stables. Today's results follow:

The Grand Stand Stakes—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse, Knoll 1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, Sedgwick 2

Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke, Ezra 3

Time: 1:32 4/5ths.

The Great Southern Stakes—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Dixie, Ezra 1

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, Moller 2

Messrs. Hough and Scott's Golofina, Johnstone 3

Time: 2:41 1/5ths.

The Hongkong Stakes—One mile and a half.

Mr. Barfield's Bridgforth, Sedgwick 1

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, Knoll 2

Mr. Wayong's Cloudlands, Johnstone 3

Time: 3:24 4/5ths.

The Ladies' Purse—Once round.

Mr. John Peel's Star of Doom, Johnstone 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Walf, Fisher 2

Mr. Ezra's General Birdwood, Ezra 3

Time: 1:55.

The American Cup—Seven furlongs.

Sir Paul's Advance Dahlia, Moller 1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, Ezra 2

Mr. Humphreys' Tittlemouse, Knoll 3

Time: 1:53.

The Phaeton Stakes—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Jacobite, Johnstone 1

Messrs. White and Stubb's Caplan, Heard 2

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief, Moller 3

Time: 2:47 2/5.

The Rialto Stakes—One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Drumstick, Johnstone 1

Mr. Charles Hush Hush, Heard 2

Messrs. Beth & Ross' Sol, Seth 3

Time: 2:09 2/5.

The Champion Stakes—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Triumph, Ezra 1

Mr. John Peel's Sandy, Johnstone 2

Mr. Ezra's Dixie, Seth 3

Time: 2:38 3/5.

The Consolation Stakes—One mile.

Messrs. Hough & Scott's Golofina, Ezra 1

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Walf, Heard 2

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, Moller 3

Time not given.

The Nil Desperandum Stakes—Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Dunlop, Johnstone 1

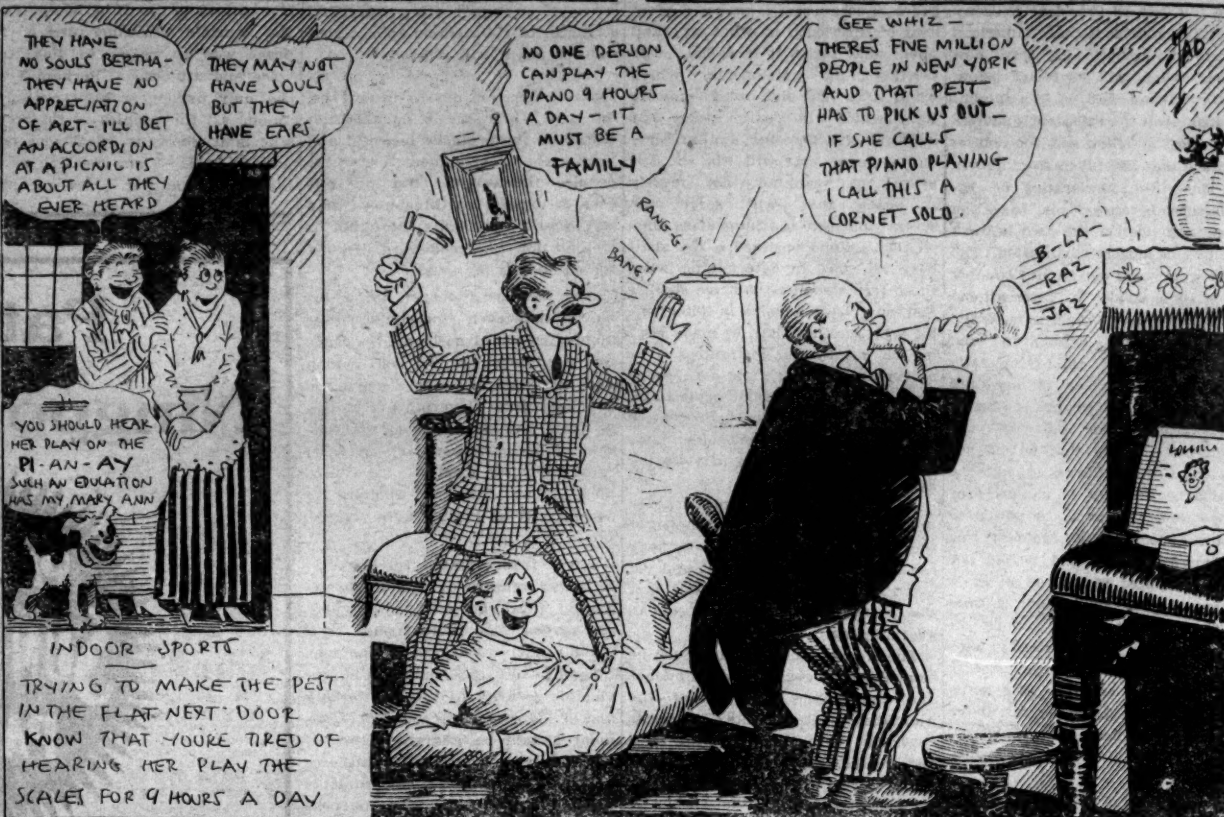
Mr. Dynasty's King Dick, Sedgwick 2

Messrs. Beth & Ross' Mo, Heard 3

Time: 1:19 4/5.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



The Mixed Court

Arson and Other Charges

In the Mixed Court, yesterday, a hearing growing out of the fire of last Christmas Eve at No. 43 Nanking Road, in which the premises of Mr. H. D. Rodger were badly burned, was begun. Mr. M. P. Perkins, American A. S. S. C. and Magistrate Kuan occupied the bench.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the police; Mr. F. W. Hadley for one of the accused; and Mr. H. D. Rodger watched the proceedings. The accused were arrested on various dates between January 8 and February 15, Det. Sub. Inspector Burnside being in charge of the investigation.

The accused were:—(1) Yang Ysun, (2) Yang An Zung, (3) Ling An-yong, (4) Nyl Ah-ng, (5) Ng Li-zen, a woman.

The charges were as follows:—Arson. Against 1, 2, 3 and 4. For that they at No. 43 Nanking Road on the 24th day of December, 1916, were feloniously concerned together in that they did feloniously set fire to property belonging to other persons, one of whom is H. D. Rodger, such setting fire having been accomplished in a building located in a densely populated area contrary to Article 186, sub. sec. 1, of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

II. Housebreaking and larceny. Against 1, 2, 3, 4. For that they at No. 43 Nanking Road on the 24th day of December, 1916, were concerned together in that they did feloniously break and enter No. 43 Nanking Road in the occupation of H. D. Rodger and did then and there feloniously steal, take and carry away certain banknotes, one gold wristlet, watch and one piece of paper purporting to be a banker's cheque for the sum of \$50 payable to H. D. Rodger and signed by one O. W. Landau, the property of the said H. D. Rodger, contrary to section 387 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

III. Forgery and uttering. Against 1. For that he on divers dates between the 24th and 31st days of December, 1916, at Shanghai did feloniously forge the signature of one

H. D. Rodger upon 12 banker's cheques drawn on the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and purporting to be payable to divers payees contrary to Article 243 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. Further that he between the said dates did feloniously utter the said above mentioned cheques well knowing the signatures appearing on the same to be forgeries contrary to Article 243 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

IV. Receiving. Against 3. For that he on 28th day of December, 1916, at Shanghai did feloniously receive a certain piece of paper to wit a banker's cheque drawn on the Summit Bank payable to one H. D. Rodger and signed by one O. Landau well knowing the same to have been stolen, contrary to law.

V. Forged endorsement. Against 3. For that he on the 28th day of December, 1916, at Shanghai did feloniously endorse a forged cheque No. 13895 for the sum of Tls. 10 purporting to be signed by one H. D. Rodger and drawn on the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and payable to bearer, well knowing the same to be a forgery, with intent to defraud, contrary to Art. 244 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

VI. Forged endorsement. Against 4. For that he on the 28th day of December, 1916, at Shanghai did feloniously endorse a forged cheque No. 71295 for the sum of dollars Mex. 22 purporting to be signed by one H. D. Rodger and drawn on the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and payable to bearer well knowing the same to be a forgery, with intent to defraud, contrary to Article 244 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

VII. Uttering. Against 5. For that she on an unknown date between the 4th day of December, 1916, and the 17th day of January, 1917, did feloniously utter a forged cheque No. 11385 purporting to be signed by one H. D. Rodger for the sum of Tels 540 and drawn on the Banque de l'Indo-Chine contrary to article 242 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

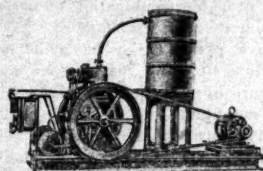
Mr. Hadley opened the proceedings by stating that he understood Mr. Rodger wished to withdraw the case against his client. Mr. Rodger explained that the only one of the defendants he knew was Mr. Hadley's client. He had known him since he was a boy, had employed him at the

father's request and his father had made good any loss Mr. Rodger had suffered and for those reasons he wished to withdraw the charge against him.

Mr. Newman said he could not agree. The matter was a very serious one and it passed out of Mr. Rodger's hands when he complained to the police. For that reason the Public Prosecutor held his office. This was an offence not so much against the individual as against the community at large. He had taken instructions from the Captain-supintendent who strongly supported his views. He asked the Court to dismiss the application.

The Assessor said that the Court

was not of opinion the application was one which should be granted. The Chinese practice might vary from the foreign but with regard to certain offences in the Mixed Court, particularly that of embezzlement, the Court was inclined to look at these cases rather leniently, if the money was returned, as it was more the concern of the injured party than of the public. But in this case there were other offences, especially arson, and he did not think the Court could entertain the application. Mr. Newman then opened the case for the police and an adjournment followed.



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IDAHO ANTI-ALIEN BILL IS BROUGHT UP AGAIN

Land Act, Withdrawn Short Time Ago, Introduced In State Legislature

New York, Feb. 20.—Idaho's anti-alien land act, which was withdrawn from the state legislature upon the suggestion of Secretary of State Lansing, was again introduced today. The bill was withdrawn because Idaho did not wish to embarrass the Federal Government during the trouble with Germany, but it became known today that Japan did not officially protest against the act, as was believed at the time. —Nichi Nichi.

WHEN "THE END OF THE WORLD"

takes place, we are going to see scenes of fire, the rising of the sea over the earth, the flooding out of the mine, and wiping out of all the handiwork of man, and the terror which spreads like lightning through the panic-stricken populations—

But we are not going to die!

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WEATHER

Strong northerly winds, especially in
the South. Very cloudy and hazy
weather along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 1, 1917

American Steps Towards War

N yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS we indicated that when President Wilson went before Congress and asked for authority to arm American merchant ships and supply adequate means of protection to them, his request would be granted. In this connection, we explained that the reason why the resolution introduced by the Republicans was voted down was that it did not emanate from the proper source. It was introduced by the minority party.

Reuter's, under date of February 26, yesterday brought us the news that President Wilson, on that day, went before Congress and asked for measures authorising him to arm American ships and supply them with adequate means of protection. The President's address is worded diplomatically, but, we think the whole gamut is run by his use of the expression "adequate means."

The President, mind you, is not at liberty to go before Congress and say that war has been declared and that we are committed to the defense of this and the protection of that. He cannot secretly commit the country to anything. Therefore he said to Congress:

"I wish to feel that I have the authority of Congress behind me in whatever it may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace. I do not contemplate war, or the steps leading to war. I merely request authority to safeguard the rights of the American people."

"I am anxious to live in peace. War is only possible through the wilful acts of others. The American people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

Following this, according to Reuter's, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would "immediately introduce a bill granting President Wilson power to arm American ships, and other necessary authority, including a credit."

Now, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate is Hon. William J. Stone, Hon. William Joel Stone. He hails from Missouri, and he is a Democrat. He is Chairman of the committee to which the ill-fated Republican resolution which we reviewed yesterday was referred. All persons from Missouri and nearly all persons from any place else in the United States know in advance what is going to happen to a Republican Resolution when it is referred to a committee of which W. J. Stone, Democrat, is Chairman. In the first place that committee is Democratic and in the second place Hon. Wm. J. Stone of Missouri is the Chairman of it.

As we indicated yesterday, when the President entered and asked for the authority, he was immediately assured that he would get it. The point is that he will get it on the initiative of the majority, and not from that of the minority, as is proper in republics, but in a question of this importance, when the vote comes, party will be forgotten, and the vote will be non-partisan and as near unanimous as could be expected.

Boy Soldier Shot

Private Well, Who Enlisted at 15, Is Sent to "Blighty"

The youngest soldier in the British Army is Private Well of the Welsh Fusiliers. He is in England now recovering from a wound inflicted on the French front. A story of this Welsh lad was recently approved by the Official Press Bureau. It reads: "Private W. Well of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the age of 16, is back in London, wearing a thin gold stripe on his left sleeve, which tells that he has been wounded in the war. Like many another well built, sturdy British lad, he deceived the enlistment officers as to his age, calling himself 19 when he was only 15, and a year ago he joined up to the Fusiliers and was trained as a sniper scout. At the back end of last summer he was drafted to a battalion in France, and in due course reached the trenches. This is his story:

"In the trenches we were fairly secure, except for shell fire, but in the morning the Hun must have had an inkling that we were there, for he treated us to two hours' continuous shelling, but it was of no avail. We were here two days before we moved, and then we had a few casualties from shells, four men from A Company and two from B being killed. The trenches at—were captured from the Hun, and the dugouts were marvellous, forty feet deep. Some had beds for officers and bunks for the men. They had evidently thought to stay there for some duration. Our next step was in the support trenches, and they were rather warm. Here were our guns, battery upon battery, and the French had several batteries of 75s. The row during a bombardment of any dimensions was terrific.

"Here I was detailed as a brigade runner, or messenger, a somewhat warm job. When the battalion went up to the front line I was left behind. I was liable to be called upon to go with a message any time of the day or night. One night I was called upon to go to the front line with a message, and, owing to the darkness, and my own stupidity, I suppose, lost my way and got separated from a companion, wandering on in the hope of meeting some one. I eventually landed in the open during a pretty lively shelling period. You may imagine my predicament, alone in the dark, stumbling over obstacles such as barbed wire, shell holes, and dead bodies. I hope never to be in a like case again. At last I sighted some French troops, and, after much inquiring for 'Anglais Trenches' 'Oui,' and many 'Comprenez,' I was set on the right way.

"On August 15 some battalions went over, and took their objective, but it turned out to be a dummy trench, and the enemy's real front line was 200 yards behind this. Reinforcements were brought up, and during the ensuing fighting we had temporarily to withdraw. On my return to headquarters I was always glad to get to sleep, that being very scarce on my job. At 10 o'clock of the night of August 17 I was aroused for a message for the officer in charge of the night's operations and it took me three hours to traverse a distance of about a mile. In one spot a 'coal box' dropped among a working party and killed seven men, and though I was a distance away, I was knocked flat. Another shell dropped on a shelter under which a group of stretcher-bearers were crouching. It killed the lot; they were blown to pieces.

"Reaching the end of my journey, I had to wait for seven hours for an answer. Where I waited I saw the wounded pass; one officer was terribly injured. I received my answer, and left the front line for the last time. After I had delivered my message I had barely walked ten yards before I was hit by a shrapnel bullet."

"That shrapnel bullet was what the British soldiers call 'a Blighty'—it was serious enough to necessitate the lad being sent home—sent to 'Blighty'!"

Three Horse-Power

(From the Electrical Review)

Demonstrating almost the extreme in efficiency for farm power motors, a letter concerning the duties of a three horse-power electric motor in Arkansas Valley, Col., states that this particular small power unit is accomplishing the following:

"Pumps water for 3,500 head of sheep, twenty-seven head of cows, fifty head of hogs.

"Drives a milking machine which milks twenty head of cows twice each day.

"Drives a cream separator which handles the entire output of milk.

"Drives a corn grinder which is used twice daily."

And the owners are making arrangements to connect the motor to a cucumber seed cleaning machine.

Full Text of President Wilson's Address to the Senate

The full text of President Wilson's memorable address to the American Senate on January 22, has now reached us and will be found below. Senator Tillman said of this speech:

"I look upon the President's address as the most startling and the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence, because it is based on justice and liberty—the two bedrock principles of modern civilisation. The program he maps out for our country is a giant's stride in international comity, and it took a giant to make it."

Many of the Republican and practically all of the Democratic senators voiced similar, if not quite such ringing, sentiments. Senator Reed (Dem.) was one of the dissenters. He said that he did not want the United States to enter a combination whereby the monarchs of Europe would be given the power to appoint a commanding general for the American Army and he did not want the United States to be in a position where it would have to take up arms every time nations in Europe fell out. Senator Reed's views however did not meet with general commendation as the President's views were thought to be far above such considerations. Here, however, is the address. Study it for yourself.

On the 18th of December last I addressed an identical note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stating by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations, like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war put in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace.

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us.

Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you, without reserve, the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in these days to come, when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their Government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future

peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements, which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

The element of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the Governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:

Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must not only be a balance of power but a community of power; not organized rivalries but an organized common peace.

Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest not permanently but only as upon quicksand.

Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common

strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend.

Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be, nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipages of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognise and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this not because of my desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable, because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognise and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it and all the world with sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cessation of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the *sine qua non* of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay.

Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great, preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical

question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind. I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness, because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking

also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity

(Continued on Page 7)

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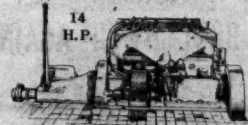
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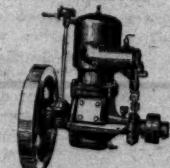
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Stop Wireless Music To Give War Use Of Electric Waves

By Garrett P. Servis

ONE of the interesting developments of wireless telegraphy which the great war has interrupted is the production of music by electric waves. Before the war several mechanisms for this purpose were in experimental use



and were promising excellent results, but Mars laid his mailed hand upon these new aeolian harps of Apollo and silenced them while he was trying his own new machines.

The musical spark in wireless telegraphy is in itself no novelty. In fact, its employment for the transmission of ordinary wireless communications was one of the earliest steps in advance made after the preliminary triumphs of Mr. Marconi.

It depends, essentially, upon the fact that by means of a rotating wheel,

furnished with projecting studs which serve as spark-gaps, any desired number of sparks per second may be produced, instead of the fifteen or twenty produced by the ordinary oscillator. The latter only make a series of clicks in the telephone receiver, while sparks succeeding one another at the rate of several hundred to a thousand or more per second give musical sounds, or notes.

The primary intention, however, was not to produce music, but to obtain a better means of synchroizing, or putting in vibratory accord, the transmitting and receiving stations. When communications were interrupted by trains of waves issuing from several different stations it was found that the musical sparks enabled the operator to find a note which would separate his series from the others, thus freeing his operations from interference. But it was also found that the musical sparks increased greatly the distance at which messages could be heard.

The immense advantage obtained by this method, entirely aside from any attempt to arrange the sounds on a musical scale, is indicated by the experience of the French Government in its African possessions. M. Monier has given a graphic account of these experiences.

In the superheated deserts of Africa thunder storms are frequent, causing electric undulations to traverse the air in all directions. In addition to this there are in those regions electrical

disturbances of unknown, if not of mysterious, origin, so that wandering, or vagabond, waves undulate all around, producing "parasite sounds" in the telephone receivers, and these extraneous noises often completely mask the communications from transmitting stations.

On account of these interruptions it seemed, at one time, impossible to make effective use of wireless telegraphy in tropical Africa. But the invention of the musical spark at once solved the difficulty, since they were able to pass unbroken through all the fracas of the discordant atmospheric noises, and to make themselves distinctly heard in the telephone. The effect, says M. Monier, was very much like that of the little flute lifting its clear voice above the roar of an orchestra.

Then, as a matter of curiosity and amusement, the range of the musical sparks was extended through one or two octaves, enabling the operators at the Eiffel Tower in Paris to make a musical air, like that of the "Marseillaise" or the song, "I Have Some Good Tobacco," heard in Timbuctoo, in the heart of Africa.

Out of the earlier experiments grew such instruments as the Deslites "Wireless Organ," a Canadian invention, which had begun to be used on river and ocean steamers before the war broke out, but which, it is said, has now been officially silenced because the military and naval authorities need as full command of the air as they can get. One might imagine that valuable secrets could be conveyed by the notes of an apparently innocent popular song flung out in electric vibrations over the sea.

As far as this invention has been pushed at present it seems to be still in the mere wonder stage. Hearers are impressed not by the beauty of the music that steals so mystically into their ears but by the fact that music of any kind can be conveyed without hands or wires, or any apparent material connection or agency, over vast distances, dropping down, as it were, out of the sky. It is quite a different sensation from that of hearing music conveyed by telephone wires.

But it is not impossible that an advance may ultimately be made in

this art of wireless music as great as those which the phonograph and the motion picture have achieved since their first imperfect beginnings. The descriptions which I have seen of the "wireless organ" indicate that the player, using an ordinary wireless sending apparatus, employs a large number of sending keys instead of only one, each key producing a musical note of its own. Rows of rotating sparkgaps arranged on circles of differing diameters give notes varying in pitch with the number of sparks produced per second. The keys played upon may be likened to those of a piano. The receiving instrument is, of course, similarly provided with spark-gaps arranged in series to respond to certain notes only.

In the days of our Civil War there was a song called "When This Cruel War is Over," which pictured the renewal of joyous things that would occur when people could return to the pleasures and occupations of peaceful life; but how much more splendid is likely to be the outburst of the marvellous inventions for human enjoyment that have been arrested almost at their start by the present far greater and more cruel war!

ANSTICE KEEPS A PROMISE

And a Dead Girl's Memory Haunts Him Through Chapters

Just as the fanatics break into the Hindu temple and advance on the beleaguered pair Dr. Anstice shoots Hilda Ryder with the last bullet left in her little revolver. Five minutes later the British rescuing party arrives, saves the doctor and would have saved the girl.

This is the opening situation in "Afterwards" (Duffield and Co.), a novel by Kathryn Rhodes. In the rest of the story Anstice is haunted through chapter after chapter by thoughts of the might-have-been until he finds peace through sacrifice and another love. It is agreed, nevertheless, that he only kept in the temple, like a gallant gentleman, a promise solemnly made.

A dramatic story with the law of coincidence somewhat theatrically strained to effect a later rivalry between Dr. Anstice and the dead Hilda's lover.

MEXICO MAKES PROPOSAL

Would Have Neutrals Join in Prohibiting Food Exports

New York, February 20.—The United States government has announced that it has received a proposal from Mexico that all neutral countries co-operate to prohibit the exportation of food stuffs and war supplies to any of the belligerent nations. The government, however, has not yet published any opinions on this proposal from Mexico.—Asahi.

President Wilson's Address to the Senate

(Continued from Page 6)

to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a Nation, but a fulfillment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nations or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in

a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty, and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

AN AFFINITY MET TOO LATE

He Is Discreetly Rejected in This Commended Tale of French Life

Rene Boylesse's story "Madeleine," commended by the French Academy, is presented in the English of Aphra Wilson (Dretnan's) under the title "A Gentlewoman of France."

It is the suppressed romance of a young woman of the upper middle class, who, having married for economic convenience, meets in society and discreetly rejects the man who might have been everything to her. The book is chiefly interesting for its intimate dealing with the life, the tragedies and the sentimentalities of circles little known to ordinary readers.

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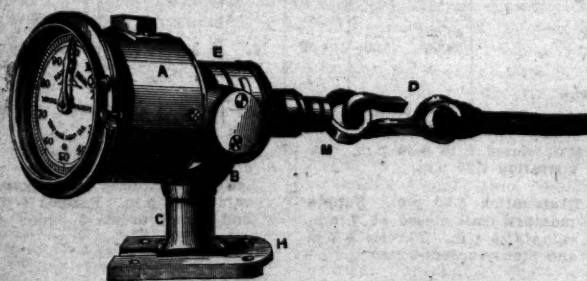
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars buying rate
 @ 84 1/2 = Tls. 1.18 @ 71.9 = \$1.84

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.525
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver... 1882
 Copper Cash... 1882

Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.74
 Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.99
 Peking Bar... 296
 Native Interest... .06

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 37 1/2 d.
 Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-6
 London... Demand 3-6 1/2
 India... (nominal) T.T. 253
 Paris... T.T. 48 1/2
 Paris... Demand 48 1/2
 New York... T.T. 33 1/2
 New York... Demand 33 1/2
 Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/2
 Japan... T.T. 67 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 204 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s Cds. 3-7 1/2
 London... 4 m-s Docy. 3-7 1/2
 London... 6 m-s Cds. 3-7 1/2
 London... 6 m-s Docy. 3-7 1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s 504 1/2
 New York... 4 m-s 86 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 4.97
 Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.69
 " " 1 = Marks 14.57
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.05
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.87
 " " 1 = Rupees 3.92
 " " 1 = Rouble 3.44
 " " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.
Official
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 86.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
 Gulas "L" Tls. 7.50
 Kammitings Tls. 6.50
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 10.00
 Padangas Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.
Official
 Dominions Tls. 11.50 cash
 Chemors Tls. 1.50 cash
Direct
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75

KROEWOEK DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Kroewoek Java Plantations, Limited, held yesterday it was decided to recommend to the shareholders the payment of a Final Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share, making Tls. 2.50 per share for the year.

The result of the year's working is as follows:
 Profit of the Dutch Company, including £ 15,597.63 brought into the accounts from 1915, was Guilders 316,768.98
 There has been set aside for Income Tax and Contingencies 20,000.00
 For Depreciation 14,196.16
 And there has been paid to the Shanghai Company Dividends 225,000.00
 Interest, Agency Fee and Commission 45,704.24
 The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of Kroewoek Java Plantations, Limited, after paying the Shanghai Office Expenses and making provision for Directors' and Auditors' Fees, is Tals 151,645.40 Tls.

Out of which three Interim Dividends each of Tls. 0.50 per share have been paid, absorbing... 82,500.00
 And it is now proposed to pay a Final Dividend of Tls. 1 per share amounting to... 55,000.00

To pay a Bonus to Manager and Staff... 8,250.00
 Carry forward... 5,895.40
 Tals 151,645.40

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New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Shareholders representing a total holding of 32,853 attended the statutory meeting of the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., secretaries and general managers. Mr. J. D. Clark presided, supported by Messrs. J. W. Gande, J. M. Joseph and R. N. Truman (directors).

The chairman said: The report having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take same as read. The meeting is called in pursuance of Section 66 of the Hongkong Ordinance and a list of shareholders is on the table for your inspection.

You will note from the report that the authorised issue of 32,500 shares was fully subscribed, which, considering the state of the money market, is very satisfactory. Most of the working capital has been remitted to Rangoon, at the very favorable rate of 264 Rupees for every Tls. 100 and the money has been placed on deposit, earning interest at the rate of 5% per annum until required.

Five thousand Tals has been placed on loan in Shanghai, at 7% and is repayable on demand. With regard to the assets and liabilities, the stocks of rubber taken over should cover the liabilities in Burma and Shanghai. I will now give you a short resume of the state of the company's affairs.

The action in Burma against the late manager, for misappropriation of the old company's funds, has not yet been concluded. This action has taken up a good deal of the estate manager's time and it is hoped that the case may be shortly settled and that we shall benefit by the court's verdict.

Messrs. Stuart, Smith and Allen, chartered accountants, of Rangoon, have been appointed our agents and they will audit the accounts at the estate, twice a year. We have secured the services of Mr. Carr, of Bell Estate, as visiting agent and he will furnish us with a quarterly report.

He last visited the estate early in January this year and his report was posted on January 29, but has not yet been received. The agents wire us that his report is favorable, which is satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows

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Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$610 X D. B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 106 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 60 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.00
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 1
Philippine	Tls. 1
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 59 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60
Wahaiwai Land	Tls. 84 Sa.
Central Stores	Tls. 3
China Realty (ord.)	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
S. W. Pref.	Tls. 158 1/2
International	Tls. 100
International Pref.	Tls. 72
Laou-tung-mow	Tls. 68
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 80
Kung Yik	Tls. 44
Yangtze	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$120 S.
Green Island	\$11.40 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 19 B.
Singapore Sumatra	Tls. 150 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$92 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$63 1/2 B.
Watson	\$63 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 Sa.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 1.60
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 4 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.70
Bute	Tls. 1.52 1/2 B.
Chenor United	Tls. 15 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 15 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapalang	Tls. 1.60
Kapalang	Tls. 2.60 B.
Karah	Tls. 1.60
Kota Bahroses	Tls. 10 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sensawang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1 1/2
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1.72 1/2
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1.20
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.60 B.
Tapiung	Tls. 1.07 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 21
Tebong	Tls. 2.20 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 6 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shai Telephone	Tls. 86 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.

3. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.
 Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
 Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT
 The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnboschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
 "The output of crude oil for February 27 was 100 tons."

Cotton Market Report

Chinese Cotton—Since writing our last circular, our Cotton Market continues firm, the first reactionary tendency during the past 4 or 5 weeks. Locally a great deal of nervousness has been caused by purchases made by local mills. With the present situation of the Silver market it is especially dangerous for anyone but a genius to attempt predictions as to developments from week to week but we believe that conditions are such as to warrant a belief in a successful Bull campaign. There is a general feeling that farmers are holding their Cotton and are only selling enough to carry them through their incidental expenses for their immediate requirements, thus bringing about an artificial scarcity, which is their principal measure in sustaining the market, the other factor being that comparatively few of the large operators are willing to enlist on the Bear side. What the ultimate effect may be five to six weeks hence is a matter of conjecture as it will mostly depend on the balance of the Crop left in the hands of the farmers, not to speak of the Exchange and Political situations. Yarn on the other hand seems to be in quite a good demand and large sales are reported from various quarters, which after all is really one of the foremost reasons for the present activity in Cotton. Tone of the market, firm.

Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown 22.65
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 8.95
 Price of Mid-Americans... 11.33
 Price of Mid-Americans last reported... 11.34
 Tons of market, firm.
 New York Market:—
 Price of Mid-American, May 16.37
 Price of Mid-American, Oct. 15.89
 Tons of market, Steady.
 Indian Market:—
 March/April shipment
 Broach... 70 1/2 %
 Hinganghat... 68 1/2 %
 Yoctmal... 67 1/2 %
 F. Bengal... 55 1/2 %
 Akola and Nagpur... 67 1/2 %
 Market firm.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Swatow and Hongkong	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	..	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Hainan, Hainan and Tientsin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki & San Francisco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai via Dairen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wenchow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haikow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Japan via Nagasaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostok	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 3									
Europe via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahaiwai, Chetoo and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahaiwai, Chetoo and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahaiwai, Chetoo and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, March 4									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 5									
Europe via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 7									
Europe via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
 A Postal money orders until 10 a.m. and parcel post until 5 p.m. on previous day.
 B Letters and boxes with declared value 10.80 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10 a.m.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.
 D Money orders up to 9 a.m.
 E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

F Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.
 G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairen, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily. Railway. a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00
 Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Nanking and all intermediate places... 7.30
 Nanking & Kiatinghsien. 8.00
 Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports... 11.30

Soochow, Wushu, Changchow and Intermediate places... 2.30
 Nanking & Kiatinghsien... 4.30
 Soochow, Wushu, Changchow, all River Ports and North China... 9.00
 Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.
 Sinchwang, (Taiping and Seeking) Sunghang, Fengking, Kasha-ha.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 13,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman)
G. T. M. Edkips, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chenzhe) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren O-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI.

Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserves \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$ 1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current account in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,331,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Dejenber, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up

CapitalH. \$1,357,850

Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5555

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow—Mr. F. Garret.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin—Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Gosling and Mr. Chirs Leans.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo—Messrs. J. Knight and Valentine Ruth.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver, B.C. etc.—Mr. H. J. Apfelroth, Prof. A. Bates, Mr. S. Bullock, Mr. A. B. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Casey, Mr. T. V. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Costello, Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, Mr. R. H. Fisher, Miss E. Griffith, Mr. C. B. Hawley, Mr. W. G. Herring, Mr. W. S. Hulse, Mrs. Hulse, Mrs. M. L. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ironside, Miss N. G. Johnson, Mr. V. C. Lee, Miss L. E. Lenhart, Mr. F. R. Loeffer, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Manley, Miss H. Manley.

Sumitomo Bank, Limited

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up), Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Banker:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General.

Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Mar 1	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	17	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Mar 1	19	New York via Panama	To iwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	21	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Mar 1	21	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Mar 1	21	San Francisco	Reudor	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 1	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Mar 1	6.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Mar 1	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nigata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	6.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 1	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	11.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	15	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	17	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	17	8.00 Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 5	..	Java Ports	Tijmarloek	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Mar 11	11.30	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 23	11.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 1	P.M.	Ningpo via Wenzhou	Poochi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	1.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	1.00	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	1.30	Ningpo	Asping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	1.00	Swatow	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	1.00	Foochow	Haeu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	2.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	2.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
Mar 1	2.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	2.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Hakow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Hulchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Chuanan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	8.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	9.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	12	Manila via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Mar 1	16	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 1	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	1.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	2.00	Dahly and Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	2.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Hsinming	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	2.00	Swatow	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Mar 1	2.00	Tientsin	Uno maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar 1	2.00	Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Mar 1	2.00	Tientsin	Volund	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	3.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	3.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	6.00	Dahly	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	2 M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar 1	2 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	2 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	2 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	3 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	3 M.N.	do	Tadai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	3 M.N.	do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	6 M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	6 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	7 M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	9 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2863	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Feb 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2131	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
Feb 28	Swatow	Loongwo	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Feb 28	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	LYW
Feb 28	Japan	Empress of Japan	6940	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woonung
Feb 28	Japan	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 28	Japan	Antiochus	5836	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.W.
Feb 28	Japan	Jingze maru	393	Jap.	M. B. K.	MEKW
Feb 28	Japan	Nigata maru	2184	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LEPW
Feb 28	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Feb 28	Hankow	Hunglee	612	Chi.	Tuck Wo	
Feb 28	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Feb 28	Hongkong	Penang maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	BIII

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 28	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 28	do	Tuckwah	2770	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
Feb 28	do	Techang maru	1369	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 28	Tientsin	Tenchu maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb 28	do	Dalichien maru	723	Jap.	Suzuki
Feb 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2863	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 28	do	Hsin Ningshao	2131	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BBB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewell
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
SP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Queros	Am. g-b.	350			Lofth
TP	Feb. 11	Cruise	Sanaz	Am. g-b.	241	6	29	Kinr
SP	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				Onake
PAOB	Dec. 16	Cruise	Williamston	Am. g-b.	1892	8	189	Onadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday the 1st March, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McAuthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findeison, will leave on Friday, the 2nd, March, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENZHO via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeu, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hoilow, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, March 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Stott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 2, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Huichow, Capt. Hooker, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 1, inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenzie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, Chartered s.s. Volund, March 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. No. 219.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengkien, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fenling, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday the 1st March, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lancyl, Nankin, Poyang, Tungting, and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengkien.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12
S.S. "Colombia"	Mar. 31
S.S. "Venezuela"	Apr. 8
S.S. "Ecuador"	Apr. 16
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 25

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
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Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furni and and Lamps Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth	
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII	
Feb 27	Swatow	Choyang	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
Feb 28	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	UBA	
Dec 27	Nanking	Pertuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p	
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenurret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTFD	
Feb 22	Japan	Hirano maru	4865	Jap.	N. Y. K.	BII	
Feb 27	Chaofo	Hsinlung	1280	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 27	Swatow	Holhow	80	Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
Feb 27	Foochow	Haeu	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 28	Swatow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
Feb 28	Japan	Kasuga maru	3287	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW	
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D	
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangreen	4012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	Int. D	
Feb 24	Japan	Ka ko maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	MEKW	
Feb 27	Hankow	Kiangyue	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Feb 27	Japan	Kaga maru	1744	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW	
Nov 18	Hankow	Lianhua	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	9 p	
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Nelcher	NGLB	
Feb 22	Hankow	Melice	1689	Ger.	Nelcher	NGLB	
Feb 2	Japan	Melan	2211	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	SOCW	
Feb 2	Japan	Mantel maru	344	Jap.	Suzuki	CMEW	
Feb 25	Cruise	Paclik	727	Den.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p	
July 30	Tientsin	Siklan	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p	
July 30	Hongkong	Sileel	3319	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	RIX	
Feb 26	Calcutta	Shant'ha	3753	Br.	D. S. & Co.	SPW	
Feb 26	Hongkong	Shant'ha	280	Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
Feb 26	Amoy	Tijmarloek	35	0	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	SPW
Feb 27	Chaofo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW	
Feb 27	Chinwanatso	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M.	KMAW	
F b 26	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	

Auctions

Drapery & Linen Auction
W. FUNDER & CO.

Favoured with instructions, will sell at their Salerooms

111 and 113 Szechuen Road

On Monday & Tuesday, 5 & 6 March
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.600 LOTS
NEW SPRING and SUMMER
Outfitting Goods and
Household Linens

The goods, recently arrived, comprise: IRISH LINEN Table cloths and Serviettes; Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow cases; Bedspreads; Heavy Damask Tableing in 20 designs; Napery; Bath, Face, Buck, Pantry and Kitchen Towels; Bath Mats; Mosquito Netting; Towellings and Rollerings; Swiss Lace Curtains and Curtain Muslins, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: White Voiles, Serges, White Piques; Check Stuffs, Fancy Zephyrs

And
Swiss embroidered Voile and Muslin Robe-Lengths; Dainty Lingerie and Underclothing; Vests and Bodices; Pure Silk Stockings, White Lawns, Longcloths, Nainsooks, Cellular Cloth, Lisle Hosiery; Shoes; Raincoats for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys.Also
Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Shoes, Socks in Pure Silk, Art Silk and French Lisle; Spring and Summer Underwear; Belts, Braces, etc.

Children's Goods such as: Underwear, Sox, Stockings, Shoes, Sandals, Dresses, Pinafores, Sailor Suits, Tunics, Jersey Suits, Coat Sweaters, Lingerie, Underclothing, etc.

On view Saturday and ALL DAY

Sunday, the 3rd and 4th

March, 1917.

Catalogues on the premises.

12892

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT

AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

RE ESTATE OF

JOSEPH W. HUNT

DECEASED

ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed to act as the administrator of the above entitled estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same with proper vouchers to the said administrator within six months from the date of this notice; and that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to forthwith make payment to the said administrator.

Dated, February 3, 1917.

ROBERT A. CREWS,

Administrator.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

22 Museum Road,

Shanghai.

12750

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1916, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

M. HARADA,

Acting Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,

H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROESSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

K. BERNAUER,

Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.

H. KNIPPING,

Consul-General for Germany.

G. DE BLANCK,

Consul-General for Cuba.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGENSEN,

Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR,

Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

EUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

12894

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

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HIRANO

MINERAL

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WHISKEY

ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NAAMLIOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en

Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

will be held at the Chamber of

Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-

yuen Road, on Wednesday, the

28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from the 21st

to the 28th March, 1917, both

days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors-

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLIOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en

Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Annual General Meeting of share-

holders will be held in the offices

of the Company, Tandjong Poera,

Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10

a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April,

1917.

By Order of the Directors-

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

WEAR SUN GLASSES NOW.

Do Not Wait Till Midsummer!

Protect your eyes from the

Low-Angled Sunlight of

Spring and Early Summer.

Your eyes will then better

stand the Summer Glare.

O. D. RASMUSSEN.

OPTICIAN. 19 Nanking Rd.

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Re-Engagement of

The Misses AILEEN

and DORIS WOODS

THE "I-T-Y" TWINS

Will appear

Today, March 1st

At the Usual

TEA DANCE

in the Lounge

No charge for admission

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

On Saturday Night, March 3rd

in the

BALL ROOM

at 11 p.m.

Dancing as usual from 10 p.m.

and After Midnight. Tickets of

admission \$1.00 each.

12894

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



Ladies' Hats

FOR

Spring and Summer
First Display

AT

Cantorovitch's

103 Broadway

When you think

of

China's Richest
Province,

Think of

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West ChinaThe Geographical
and
Topographical SocietyOF CHINA
8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in prepara-

tion:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING

with ILLUSTRATED INDEX

(Guide Book) and THE NEW

MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE

which will be included.

2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER,

WHARF and GODOWN PLAN,

which will be used in connection

with a Block Book of individual

wharf and godown plans, pub-

lished in conjunction with this

work.

3. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON

with ILLUSTRATED INDEX

(Guide Book) and THE NEW

MAP OF KWANGTUNG PRO-

VINCE.

4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA

scale ONE INCH TO A MILE,

compiled especially with the

support of the members (Hon-

orary) of the above Society.

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUTHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

20 NANKING ROAD

12739

Shanghai Native Bankers' Association

(上海銀業公會)

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building,
North Honan Road

The above Association has been established by the Bankers of Southern and Northern Markets of Shanghai, and a president and sub-president have been elected for dealing with the business of the Association. The Association has been registered with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Native Court. The public is hereby notified of the same.

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

12874 M 4

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe

the American Dentist, has

REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

11a Nanking Road

(Entrance over Denniston and Sullivan)

12910

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified that I have this day established myself as a Stock and Sharebroker, carrying on business at this address, under the name and style of W. G. WORCESTER & CO.

W. G. WORCESTER.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1917.

12812

LOST

LOST. On the 26th day of the 1st moon, a bill of lading for 21 packages of raw varnish (1,260 cattie), marked K. K., shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by s.s. Kianghwa, trip No. 2, has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void and a new bill obtained.

Chow Sing Nee Varnish Store.

周信義漆棧告白

12911

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of this Company has been changed from Andrews, von Fischer & George to Andrews & George.

ANDREWS & GEORGE.

ALFRED BLACK,

General Manager.

12913

NOTICE

MR. CHAS. W. RANKIN, Dean of the Comparative Law School of China (Soochow Univ., Law Dept.), being absent in America, Mr. Tiam H. Franking, of the Government Ins. of Tech., is acting in his place.

12875

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12905

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL ROAD,
6-roomed house with attics, to let, for immediate occupation. Apply to Yangtsepo Road.

12845 M 1

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

TO LET. Well furnished room, Western District, with board, \$65.00. Immediate possession. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

12885 M 2

TO BE LET, in a family, a flat or, if desired, rooms. Moderate terms. North Szechuen Road Ext. Apply No. 9 Boundary Lane.

12846

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12866 T. F.

TO LET, furnished attic room, in private neutral family, with or without board. Central district. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

12843 M 1

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water, quiet locality. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.

12837 M 3

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND class for Chinese gentlemen. Lady will start class if at least ten pupils can be obtained. \$4.00 per month, lessons twice a week, an hour each lesson. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

12814 M 8

ENGLISH LADY teacher would be glad to hear of some Japanese ladies and gentlemen, who would care to study English. Conversation lessons taught, terms moderate. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

12901 M 4

WANTED by Chinese gentleman, a lady tutor (English or American). Must be qualified in English and mathematics. Instruction from 9 to 11.30 a.m. at advertiser's home. Reply, stating tuition, age, whether missionary or not, to 58 Rue Marcel Tillet.

12879 M 1

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12914 M 3

Exchange and Mart

WANTED. Ford motor-car. Must be in good running order and cheap, with all accessories complete. Answer to M-87 Minghong Road, Reynold and Norton. No motor-car company need apply.

12915 M 3

WANTED, perambulator and/or cot, second-hand, in good condition. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

12888 M 1